

Improvements in the Automation of the Zimmerwald SLR Station



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Introduction

- ◆ Remote control and/or automation mainly used in Zimmerwald for **session extension**
- ◆ **Two sessions** plus extensions cover **24 hours**
- ◆ Paper discusses most topics addressed in the session announcement



Prediction Processing

- ◆ Predictions received by E-mail, extracted and processed automatically
 - ◆ Maintenance of satellite-dependent IRV files
 - ◆ Generation of pass lists
 - ◆ Computation of az/el/range files per pass
 - ◆ Replacement of IRVs by post-manoevre values at manoeuvre time, re-computation of pass lists and ephemeris files if necessary
 - ◆ Application of additional time bias corrections from time bias server at start of pass



Sky Condition, Adverse Weather Detection

- ◆ Two external, roof-mounted **color video cameras** connected to web server
 - ➔ Remote inspection of weather conditions
- ◆ **Color video camera** on and **b/w intensified camera** in telescope connected to web server
 - ➔ Detailed weather condition in pointing direction
- ◆ **Rain sensor**
 - ➔ Rain warning, closes dome automatically
- ◆ **No cloud detector!**



Remote Visual Instrument Control (day)





Remote Visual Tracking Control (day)





Remote Visual Tracking Control (night)





Remote Control, User Interfaces

- ◆ VT-200 and X-11 graphics windows
 - ◆ On any remote system by Internet with VT terminal and X-11 emulation
 - ◆ Main interaction
 - ◆ Realtime system and tracking status display
 - ◆ Noise/return display
 - ◆ Sky plot of passes, sun and telescope positions
- ◆ Internet browser for camera image displays



Realttime display of system parameters

```
+-----+
| Satellite      : LAGEOS-2                               Visibility : SUN      43 |
+-----+
| Initialize    : Maximum # of Shots : 40      Actual # of Shots : 36 |
| OK           : Necessary # of Hits  : 6       # of Init Cycles  : 12 |
|
| Manual Corr. : Step: 4" Up/Dn Lf/Rg: 0/ 2 Total: 0/ 2 E/A: 0/ -8 |
| Search       : Step: 4" Along/cross: 0/ 0 Total: 0/ 0           7 " |
|
| Obs.Interval: 0.1 s      ADC 1/2: 524  1 15.6 mJ RT-Filter: 0 ns |
| Window      : 40 ns     Rgtcorr: 0 ns   Previous : 44 ns |
| Diverg/Blue : 300 1875  0Late by: -0.004 s |
|
| Calibration  : Each 70. obs ADC 1/2: 728  42 0.2 mJ Obs.Value: 53.97 ns |
|
| Statistics   : Calibr: 191 21% Bad: 607 0% Ovfl: 3449 Hits: 1243 12% |
|
| Auto: ON     Mode: M Obs.: ON                               ATC: OK   RNG   0100000000 |
|                                           0111100001 |
| A 184.6987  E 31.3302  D 180      MAN CORR      13-AUG-02 16:10:19.8 6:41 |
+-----+
| DAY_TV      ON | TILT_ENA      ON | DETECTORS      ON |
| ML_DRIVE    -5999 OK | ND_FILTER    143 OK | |
+-----+
```



EUROLAS Status Display

```
-----  
Graz          2002-08-13 14:17:32  Glonass87  LST      0  HON224  0.000  
Potsdam      2002-08-13 14:18:01                OUT  
Zimmerwald   2002-08-13 14:18:48  Glonass87  CUR      0  COD791  0.000 (remote)  
Wettzell     2002-08-13 14:18:41                OUT  (Tracking Idle)  
Grasse_slr   2002-08-13 14:06:10  Lageos2    LST     653  NER022  0.002  
Herstmonceux 2002-08-13 14:18:26                OUT  
Ajaccio_ftlr 2002-08-13 13:59:00                OUT  
-----
```




Automated Control

◆ Temporarily automated operation

- ◆ Start in manual mode
- ◆ Manual adjustment of system parameters
- ◆ Switch to fully automated mode
- ◆ Interaction still possible

◆ Fully automated operation

```
AUTO_SLR  'power_up'  'start'  'stop'  'oper_name'  
AUTO_SLR      10:30      10:50      12:15      WG
```

- ◆ Uses pre-defined system parameters, automatically generated tracking scenario, etc



Automated Session Planning

- ◆ **Check** all possible or selected passes **for sun interference, maximum elevation**
- ◆ **Split passes** into parts of minimum length, distribute them according to priorities
- ◆ **Propose tracking scenario** to operator (manual mode) or directly use it (auto mode)
- ◆ Manual overwriting is easily possible



Automated Session Planning: Example

```
-----|-----  
# Satellite 12:18:39                                     12:48:04  
-----|-----  
01 GLONASS-87#####+++++++  
02 GRACE-A -----##++##-----  
03 GRACE-B -----++##++-----  
04 LAGEOS-2 -----###+++#####  
05 GFO-1 -----###+---#####+-----  
-----|----- 1 char = 30 seconds -----
```



Realtime Noise Filtering and Tracking Improvement (1)

◆ Initialization Phase

- ◆ Set relatively large range gate window depending on expected prediction accuracy and daylight
- ◆ Compare all recent range residuals (50)
- ◆ Compare all recent time biases (all range residuals are converted into along-track errors)
- ◆ Search in a spiral around predicted position
- ◆ Agreement between a minimum number of values (day: 6, night 4) ends initialization phase

⇒ **Current time bias**



Realtime Noise Filtering and Tracking Improvement (2)

◆ **After initialization**

- ◆ Set range gate window to minimum (40 ns)
- ◆ Improve predicted ranges with current time bias
- ◆ Identify true returns from noise using improved prediction (threshold ~ 1 ns)
- ◆ Adjust current time bias with confirmed range
- ◆ Keep return rate below 30 percent (adjust transmitted energy)
- ◆ Search around current position for stronger returns



Aircraft Detection

◆ Station computer

- ◆ gets near-realtime positions of airplanes in an area around the stations from the Air Traffic Control
- ◆ continually extrapolates positions to current time
- ◆ compares positions with pointing direction of telescope
- ◆ closes Laser shutter in case of conflicts

◆ Small radar

- ◆ in parallel with telescope
- ◆ detects small, low and near aircraft
- ◆ closes Laser shutter in case of conflicts



Security and Safety Issues

◆ Sun protection

- ◆ Station computer excludes portions of passes (25°)
- ◆ Telescope PC avoids sun during positioning (20°)
- ◆ Sun detector closes sun protection ($< 20^\circ$)

◆ Rain detector

- ◆ Closes open dome, stops tracking

◆ Laser hazard

- ◆ Motion detector in dome interrupts laser firing

◆ General

- ◆ Flash lamp in control room



Automated Data Postprocessing and Submission

- ◆ Currently done **under operator control**
 - ◆ Run programs for each selected pass to
 - ◆ apply averaged calibration constant
 - ◆ screen data (iteratively compute best-fitting orbit)
 - ◆ generate normal points
 - ◆ generate exchange format file
 - ◆ Daytime passes are inspected visually
 - ◆ System proposes passes to accept depending on post-fit RMS
 - ◆ No other interaction necessary



Experiences: Remote Control

- ◆ Nearly as successful as onsite observations
- ◆ Limitations
 - ◆ Some Laser adjustments can only be done on site
 - ◆ Some rare crashes need operator intervention (instrument run into limit switches)
 - ◆ Psychological element
- ◆ Used
 - ◆ in case of surprising weather changes
 - ◆ to bridge gaps between assigned sessions



Experiences: Automated Operation

- ◆ At night time very good performance
- ◆ During the day more difficult with weak returns (to keep instrument on track)
- ◆ Same limitations as with remote control
- ◆ Additionally:
 - ◆ Cloud coverage not known to the system
 - ◆ Tracking scenario not adjusted to actual conditions
 - ◆ Unpredicted weather changes
- ◆ Used to **cover breaks** (lunch, naps, ...) and **bridge gaps** between sessions